THE REPTILES OF TEXAS .- A writer thus

THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY. AT TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR,

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Cards, Stanks, Hanshills, Ac., will be executed in good style, and on reasonable terms.

All letters addressed to the Proprietor, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

Persons at a distance sending us the names of four solvent subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis. No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

The Office on Main street, next door to the old Jacksen Hotel.

. THE POST.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1858. NOTES OF THE BANKS OF TENNESSEE, Received by the State, Union and Planters' Banks Tennessee, at Nashville.

By the Planters' Bank. Bank of Tennessee, Union Bank, Planters' Bank, Merchants' Bank, Farmers' Bank, Bank of Paris, Bank of Commerce, Bank of the Union, By the Bank of Ten Bank of Tennessee, Pianters' Bank, Union Bank, Bank of America, Bank of Chattanoogi Bank of Memphis, Bank of Paris, Bank of the Union, Buck's Bank, Exchange Bank.

Bank of Memphis, Northern Bank of Tenn. Bank of America, Clizens' Bank, Bank of Chattanooga, Bank of Middle Tenn. Commercial Bane and the Union Bank e and the Union Em.
Bank of Middle Tenn.
Citisens' Bank,
City Bank,
Parmera' Bank,
Merchants' Bank,
Northern Bank,
Southern Bank,
Traders' Bank,
Kentucky Banks,
New Orleans Banks.

Sr. Louis, April 27 .- The Santa Fe mail train, with dates to the 1st of April, has arrived in this city. The train encountered violent -now storms, and snimals on the route were frozen. Capt. Marcy was overtaken by Garland's Express, and ordered to wait an escort at Fort Smith. The times extra says that twenty thousand Indians are congregating on the Plains with the determination of hostilities have in fact commenced. This is depied by gentlemen attached to the mail train who recently passed through the coun-

NEW YORK, April 28 .- A corresponden of one of the daily papers in this city, writing from Grevtown, asserts positively that the Yrisarri Treaty has been ratified by Nicaragua. The property on San Juan River, confiscated during the revolution, is to be sold for the benefit jointly of Nicarauga and Costa Rica. The Atrato expedition has accomplished its object, but found the ship ca nal impracticable.

- We learn from the Austin (Texas Sentinel that on the 16th inst., Mr. H. Wickland, the Surveyor General of the Southern Pacific Rail Road Company, filed in the Comp troller's office the bond required by law to enable the company to locate 356,000 acres of land.

A schoolmaster in Wisconsin, named Harp, whipped a little girl so cruelly that she died in four weeks. That Harp should be hung on a willow or some other sort of tree.

WASHINGTON, April 28 .- The Senate to day was principally occupied in attending to the delivery of Republican speeches on the Kanasa question.

In the House Kansas was discussed, bu no vote taken.

Last night the President and the Postmas

ter General were serenaded by the mail con-

A New York letter says, there have been a number of cases of suicide and mental derangement in this vicinity, growing out of, and consequent upon, the late religious excitement. The papers record the suicide of a Mrs. Elizabeth Pooton, an elderly lady. residing at 48 West Twenty-Eighth street. who committed suicide on Monday night by hanging herself to a cross-beam in a stable in the rear of her dwelling. Coroner Connery held an inquest upon the body of deceased, when it appeared, from the evidence of deceased's husband and daughter, that she had recently become deranged in mind in consequence of the belief that she was in imminent danger of becoming unrighteous, So strong was she impressed with the idea that she was about to lose her religious feelings that she determined to commit suicide rather than suffer herself to be classed

among the wicked. There have been a number of other and similar cases in and around New York. In Providence, Rhode Island, a Doctor and his wife, both persons of education and social position, became crazy from this same religious mania, of the effects of which the wife died. There is a woman in Hoboken who has become a subject for a lugatic asylum from this cause.

A suit has just been decided in one of the New York courts, giving a widow 83,500 damage for the loss of her husband who was instantly killed by the falling of a large body of anow from the top of a house in fifth Avenue in that city, as he was passing. The owner of the house was having the snew shovelled off of his house.

It has been suggested that if all the business men are converted at the prayer meetings, there will be no necessity for the proposed general bankrupt law; for they will forgive each other their debts as they forgive their debtors, and hope to be forgiven their own trespasses.

VESUVIUS CHARGING ITS SHAPE .- One of the two cones of Vesuvius, so often described and so farmiliar to all who have seen the volenno, or its representations, has been blown into the air, and the conformation of to skate, has, at length, concluded to let her the mountain has been completely changed. slide.

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erk 485

PRESERVATION OF THE UNION. [From the Memphis Bulletin.]

union friends-by which we mean those who look to a dissolution of the Union and the formation of a seperate Southern Confederacy, as a remedy for the aggressions of a northern majority-tell us that they, too, set upon it an inestimable value and that they present the contingency of its abandonment only as an alternative, to deter that northern majority from aggressions upon us. They deride as "Union-savers" all who preach the doctrine of its indissolubility; and would seem to assert, that, if they are only permitted to go on unchecked in thus frightening the North into good behavior, that all will be well. In short, by their own showing, the talk about dissolution is, substantially and in principle, merely the bully's dangerous game

We decline to participate in or sanction any such game. If they are in good earnest, we are opposed to the policy. If not, we should shame to indulge in threats there was no purpose to put in execution.

There is no remedy in disunion and a sep arate Southern Confederacy, for any of the evils the South endures, or may have to encounter from the North. The drawing of an imaginary line of political separation, will neither obliterate nor fence out the inclinings of Northern fanaticism to intermeddle with what does not concern it. It cannot protect us so that thieves will not break through and steal from us-that fools will not babble and irritate us. Were it established to-day, in peace and smity, five years would not go by before the jealousies, heartburnings, and aggressions across the border, would plunge us into war-a war the more bitter because of the previous futile attempt to avoid it. In such a war, the subject and aim of it would be-not the maintenance or reatoration of an unrepealed Constitution in its integrity, but -the infliction of chastisement, and the attainment of conquest. It would be a war, not making a descent upon the Frontier, and that | for the preservation of Rights, but for the indulgence of passions. They are the veriest of dreamers who think such an eventuality either improbable or remote.

> Better, a thousand times better, if the sectional jealousies which afflict us must work out so dire a result, that it should come in the Union, where we of the South may wage the war with the moral support, of fighting it tor the Constitution and our rights under it. In such a war, we should have the sympathy, moral support and material aid, of every good and patriotic man not infected with secand in such a contest the cause of the South | widely different conclusion. her cause would be that of the integrity of the Republic.

Teach the northern mind that northern aggressions will be so met, instead of endeavoring to frighten it with the horrid phantom of Disunion, and such a war will hever come .-Infuse into the hearts of the southern people, that truest guaranty of a people's rights-the prompt readiness to fight for them whenever they are trampled upon-and let it be so understood that they will so maintain them rather than speak away from their inheritance to find protection in a Southern Confederacyand it will matter little whether there is an equal or an unequal number of Slave States in the Union. Our institution of domestic servitude, restored to its true basis-the simple question of whether it pays, instead of being made to hinge on the varying fortunes of party politicians-will be put upon a firm and stable foundation, and work out with time its own legitimate solution. Resistance, armed and bloody resistance, if need be, to unconstitutional enactments, and not Disunion, in any contingency, is the true and im pregnable position of the South. Known to be the position she rests upon, it is the surest preservation of the Union.

RAILROADS OF OHIO .- The cost of all the Railroads of the State of Ohio, says the "Railroad Record," has been as follows: **895,000,000**

Leaving as Stock

840,000,000 There "are 20,000 square miles of land within five miles of the railroads of Ohio and it is within bounds to say, that each acre of that land is worth \$10 more than it was before these roads were made. Two hundred millions of dollars is the minimum of the value, added to the property of Ohio

by railroads! "In regard to the Stockholders, it wil be their own fault if they do not reap profits .-It is a great mistake to say Railroad Stock is worthless, because roads must run two or three years, and get in order, and make up their accounts before they can divide a divi-dend. There is a railroad in Ohio which divided 26 per cent. last year, another 12; another 10, and others have made large sums which they expended on the road. are not more than three or four railroads in Ohio, which will not eventually be profita-

The coat of all the Railroads in Georgia is about \$25,000.000 and the average net profits on the investment over 10 per cent.

We learn from a distinguished South ern Democrat, just from Washington City, that the redoubtable Andy Johnson is regar ded on all sides as the lowest man in the Senate-just what we styled him-a dirty dog. He may thank Hon. John Bell for elevating him to his proper dignity.

A SENSIBLE REPORT .- The committee on post offices and post roads in the representative branch of Congress on the 17th inst., reported unfavorably to the policy of electing postmasters by the people.

The Home Journal says the man who stoutly objected to his wife's learning

VIEWS OF THE FUTURE.

Our Southern democratic politicians, though somewhat late in the day, are coming down frankly to the confession that that Kansas-Nebraska bill was to the South a grave mistake, a humbug, a delusion and a snare; that, in fact, this beautiful specimen of Southern rights and "popular sovereignty," secured to the South through the generosity of Mr. Douglas, has proved to be only another Troian horse full of armed men. In a short but significant article, which we transfer to these columns from the New Orleans Bee, the editor mournfully says that "truly the Kansas measure has proved a disastrous blow to the South;" that "it has generated renewed discord, strengthened free soil, and hopelessly divided the only party that claimed an odor of nationality.

What next? The South must, of course prepare for the desperate but inevitable alternative of disunion. Sweeping his telescope around the political horizon, our New Orleans cotemporary is brought to this melancholy conclusion. He says, "we are afraid that these spring elections are only portents of gloomier tidings hereafter;" that "we apprehend that Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, which, by unrivalled tact and unwearied exertion, were saved in 1856 from falling into the free soil quagmire, will return to their wallow, and that before the expiration of the present year every non slaveholding State in the Union, with the possible exception of California, will rally under the victorious standard of black republicanism. And then? Why, then we are told that "the South will be in a certain and absolute minority, and may vainly look to the North for sympathy or succor."

These views, at the first glance, wear very plausible complexion. That Kansas Nebraska bill has been a disastrous experiment to the South. It came within an incl of electing a republican President in 1856; it has given the disputed territory to the North, on both sides of the Missouri line; it will make Kansas the most radical anti-slavery State in the Union; it has hopelessly demoralized and broken up the once powerful Northern democracy; and the results thus far. in the recent spring elections, from New Hampshire to Missouri, would seem to indicate that "before the expiration of the present year" every Northern State will be in the possession of the black republican party .-We think, however, that the present dislotional fanaticism, both North and South. It cated and transitory condition of parties and would be a war of Right, not merely of Might; party politics at Washington will justify a

> hopelessly broken to pieces, what bond of the absolute occupation of the North? They have completely stultified themselves in Congress upon the Lecompton constitution, in voting, over and over again, with "a condition precedent," for the admission of Kansas as a slave State. Thus they have themselves demolished their own platform of "no more slave States;" so that now, with the admis sion of Kansas under any bill, their political enpital of this Kanses anti-slavery agitation will be exhausted. They will no longer possess that shibboleth with which, for four years past, they have carried all before them n the North, that cry of resistance to the slave democracy, and their base attempts to force slavery into Kansas by border ruffian invasions, frauds and perjuries, and United States dragoons. With the admission of Kansas, all this capital for Buncumbe will be gone; and when the great excitement which has created this formidable Northern party ceases, the party thus created will be shorn of its redundant strength.

We have no doubt, however, that upon the general abstractions of the anti-slavery agitation the republican party will continue stout y to dispute the field; but from the present appearance of things there will be a balance of power against them which will at least carry the election of 1860 into the House of Representatives. This is our theory. Mr. Douglas and his camp followers have been ead out of the regular democratic camp, and hey will stay out. In 1860 the rump of the ate great national democratic party will meet at Charleston, where, from the peculiar pecessities of the case, the South, more pointedly than on any previous occasion, will control the nomination and the platform. In word, they will make the regular democratic ticket of 1860 a Southern ticket, which cannot be supported by any party in the North all our Northern parties having become infected or subject to anti-slavery sentiments,

more or less. Next, in 1860, as in 1856, the remnant of the old Southern whig party, in some new shape, will probably have their ticket in the ield, North and South, in view of some scattering crumbs and fragments of the spoils .-The Northern republicans will have their ticket; and the Douglas democracy, in order to work their full revenge upon the regulars, may be expected to follow the example of Martin Van Buren in 1848. From the sectional cross firing of such an array of candidates, tickets and parties in 1860, the most probable result will be a failure to elect by he people. In that event, the election will go into Congress, where (each State casting only one vote) the South will certainly be able to dicinte the candidate or the terms of

Such, from the present demoralized and disjointed condition of all parties at Washington, are our present estimates for the campaign of 1860-a confused and exciting scrub ace-and the final triumph of the South in the election of the President by the House of Representatives. The fall elections to Congress will show more distinctly the drift

KANSAS A DEAD LOSS TO THE of the wind than those recent spring elections. SOUTH-SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC | which have been carried by the dying groans of "bleeding Kansas." Within a few months the more selfish interests of contending cliques and factions for the spoils of 1860 will begin to operate, or we are very much mistaken.

An Incident at a New York Prayer Meeting .- The Albany Statesman chronicles the following as one of the items of the New

York revival. That paper say -: "A curious incident occurred at one of the prayer meetings down town last week. An unctuous brother who, it appears, is a kind of door clerk for one of the lottery swindles, situated in a Broadway basement, not far from the Park, and who has been long noted as one of the hardest kind of characters, and most dangerous order of Revivalists, after chucking out in natural spasms a general onfession of his sins, and exulting over his curious "conversion," besought the prayers of the assembly in his behalf.

His request was immediately complied with by a younger brother, who seemed well posted on the past earser and present mode

of life of the oily "convert."

This gentleman instantly set up a fervid prayer in behalf of "Brother L.—." He mplored for mercy for the corpulent sinner although, as he averred, "Brother L____'s long life of fraud seemed beyond the reach of mercy that was not infinite in its nature' Brother I rather winced at this literal compliance with his own solicitation, but quite regardless of this, the scathing supplicator went on. "Theu knowest," ceeded, "that no sinful wretch stands renter need of mercy than Brother L-! Forgive him for the robbery of the widow and the poor, forgive him for his long life of fraud! Turn his heart this day from lusting after the nefarious profits of the policy bu-siness! Awaken him to a knowledge of the sinfulness of false pretences, and the purchase of stolen goods, and inspire him with a determination to pay his debts!"

Quite a lively altercation enaned outside n a few minutes afterwards, between Brother —— and the gentleman who had prayed so cointedly in his behalf, which would probably have terminated unpleasantly but for the pterference of an unconverted policeman.

NEGROES SHOT .- Two negroes and male were killed at one shot in Tensas Parish a few days since. It seems that a planterwent into the woods and found a beef of his freshly killed. Suspecting that it was the act of negroes of a neighbor and that they would soon come to cut it up, he conealed himself near by. He had not long to wait, for soon he saw two negroes on mules approach the place and get down. He waited, deliberately it seems, until be got them in range, and then fired, killing both negroes and one of the mules at one shot. We have not heard what has been done with him .- Franklin (La.) Sun.

is stated by a correspondent, that at the mion remains to give the black republicans height of the "Revival" in New York, a "chance" man of that "Institution" applied to a poetic friend to write an appropriate hymn, to be sung at the Board of Brokers.

The whole hymn is not given, but the following is a sample of its penitential tone and desire of reformation. That sink of sin, the Brokers' Board,

Visit in Mercy, gracious Lord; Break thou their horns and draw their claws, That they may turn and fear thy laws. To the uninitiated it may be proper pention that among the stock brokers the terms of bulls and bears are used, to indicate those who swear that stocks will go up and those who swear them down-the former working with their horns and the latter with their claws.

STATES AND TERRITORIES .- A comparison of the area of the present States with that of the territory destined to be erected into States. exhibits the interesting fact that the area of the latter, in square miles, exceeds that of the former. There are 1,807,000 square miles in the territories, exclusive of Dacotah. The superficial area of the States is 1,461,010 square miles. The area of Kansas is 139,000 square miles, 19,000 greater than that of all New England, New York and New Jersey. Nebraska territory has 538,000 square miles, which is 95,000 square miles greater than the area of all the non-slaveholding States except California. If the territories are cut up into States of the average size, there will be more than fifty States in the Union.

THE HOPE THAT BREATHES OF SPRING. Leaf by leaf the roses fall-Drop by drop the spring runs dry; One by one beyond recall, Summer beauties fade and die; But the roses bloom again,
And the spring will gush anew
In the pleasant April rain,
And the summer's sun and dew.

So, in hours of deepest gloom, When the springs of gladness fail, And the roses in their bloom
Droop like maidens wan and pale,
We shall find some hope that lies Like a silent germ apart, Hidden far from careless eves,

In the gardan of the heart Some sweet hope, to gladness wed, That will spring afterh and new, When grief's winter shall have fled, Giving place to sun and dew: Some sweet hope that breathes of spring Through the weary, weary cime, Budding for its blossoming, In the spirit's silent chime.

The Shylock who, with head erect, with honest people mingles, should cease to shave his fellow men, and go to shaving The lawyer would be better off, his con-

farm in fee, and made that farm his client. We have some doctors in our midst, with talents they should use, by practicing the healthy art, in heading boots and shoes.

science far less pliant, who owned a little

The minister, whose sage advice a useful noral teaches, should mind and 'watch as well as pray; and practice what he preaches.

The world should have its docket called, and sluggards all defaulted; and those should be the 'upper ten,' whom labor has exalted only I thought it was some little feller."

Senator Slidell, who probably enjoys more of Mr. Buchanan's confidence, and knows more of his plans and purposes, than any other member of his party, in or out of the Cabinet, in his recent speech on the neutrality laws, thus referred to the Cuban question: "When I made, four years since, a movement for the suppression of our neu-trality laws, I believed, as I now believe, that a large majority of the people of Cuba was prepared to throw off the yoke of their transatlantic oppressors, and, so far as my influence or counsels could be useful, I was willing to sid them. I believed then, as I now believe, that a hostile feeling towards us then existed with the Governments of France and not now the feelings of these Governments. vile insurrection, to become members of our Confederacy. Public policy must accommodate itself to circumstances, and any attempt to obtain Cuba, except by negotiation, should, n my opinion, now be abandoned. But Government there under the name of Santa Anna as Dictator, or under any other name or title, then I think that our citizens should be permitted to take part in the contest. I wish this to be done legally. All the power

HOW UNCLE SAM ENCOURAGES HOME EN-ERPRISE .- The New York Commercial Advertiser, of the 9th, speaking of the sailing days. of the steamer Vanderbilt for Southampton and Havre, says:

of the Government cannot restrain them

A good deal of surprise has been expres-sed that the City of Baltimore has been pre-ferred to the Vanderbilt for the purpose of carrying the mail. We learn that Commodore Vanderbilt while at Washington, on Tuesday last, tendered to the Post Office Department the Vanderbilt on the same terms as are given to the City of Baltimore and yet the Department has given the preference to a British vessel over an American .-This is a most extraordinary porceeding, and requires some explanation on the part of the tmaster General. Indeed, we are informed, that so anxious was the Commodore that the mail should go by his ship that he offered the Department to carry it upon their

THE ADMINISTRATION BROKEN DOWN. REVIVAL AMONG THE WALL STREET STOCK | none of its measures through Congress .-It says that a "little squad" of Northern bolters have defeated the President's Kansas policy, while another "little squad" of Southern bolters, embarrass his Utah policy. It closes by saying that even the deficiency bill, a great measure of public necessity and urgency, must owe its passage to Black Republican favor." The Union adds:

"We cannot blind ourselves to the effect which this cross fire upon the Democratic organization, first from the North, then from the South, is producing upon it. The Black Republican party already conduct themselves as if they were masters of the field; and in proportion as they are strong and confident our own friends are despon dent and distrustful. The Northern Demo crats who have so pobly stood to the defence of the organization in the trying crisis through which they are fighting, have so only to see the organization assailed by Southern impracticables, the moment any other than the Kansas question arises in the House. It is impossible to calculate the mischief which this course of proceeding must produce, if longer persisted in."

"Onions," Dr. Hall says, "are one o the most nutricious, healthful and detestable articles of food found in our markets. We never ate one to our knowledge, and never expect to; we can smell them a mile off, perhaps. A few grains of roasted coffee enten mmediately afterwards, or a teaspoonful or two of vinegar swallowed, removes at once the odor from the breath. If onlone are half boiled, the water thrown away, and are then put in soup to be boiled 'done,' the odor will be but little noticed."

Several men of wealth in New York, Buffalo and Chicago, (says the Movement, a new paper just started in New York,) have in contemplation to establish, somewhere in the West, a Leviathan Farm, of from 100,000 to 200,000 acres. Their object is to do for agriculture, by the use of combined wealth and the power of machinery, what has been done in the past half century by the railroad and factory to supercede the old stage cosch and the spining wheel. They will organize the vast tract into two rival establishments, with a military organization of labor, gigantic machinery, to plow, plant, reap and render harvests, vast herds of horses, sheep and cattle of the most select stock, and the culture of fruit and grains on a grand scale.

Mrs. Kline has sued in the Sandus ky (O.) courts, for a divorce from her hus band, on the ground that he has become convert to Spiritualism, and is very crabbed in his family. The Court granted the divorce, decreeing the lady alimony to the amount of \$3.000.

No SALVATION FOR BLACK MEN .- Rev. S D. Baldwin, a Methodist minister, in a recent work, brings forward the original idea that the descendants of Ham and Shem "enjoy no promise of persussion or conversion of faith and confession as races," and that "Millenial glory does not anticipate their full

Small Newaboy-"Are you the one that insulted me, say?" Big ditto-"Yes sirree, what of it!" Small ditto-"Nothing,

THE ADMINISTRATION AND CUBA. | TWENTY THOUSAND INDIANS CON-GREGATED ON THE PLAINS.

Col. Alexander McKissick, Agent for the Witchita Indians, and Mr. Woods B. Rogers, of the Albuqueque expedition, arrived in town about 12, M., to-day, and we learn from them, that in consequence of the hostilities of the wild Indians, and the advice of the friendly Indians, the company for Albuquerque reluc-tantly abandoned the expedition.

Jesse Chisholm, a half-blood Cherokee, who has been trading with the Camanches, for twenty years, started a few weeks ago with goods on a trading expedition to the Camanche Nation, and after traveling several immediately, which he did, as the wild Indi-

days, was met by a company of friendly Inwild tribes had assembled, and had a talk with them, and they advised him to return ans were very hostile. They told the friend-Great Britain, and that they desired to Afri- ly Indians that the great chief, out West, had canize Cuba. I avail myself, gladly, of the occasion to say that such, I am satisfied, is people of the United States, and that he was able to poison the whole atmosphere, and kill Besides this, the people of Cuba, although | the whites off by thousands. The wild tribes still desirons of peaceful annexation, are not willing to run the risk of civil war and serand Red river, preparing for a descent on the frontiers, as we have no doubt, and this is a move on the part of Brigham Young to draw off the United States troops for Utah to protect the frontier States. The Indians, on the should Spain be rash enough to invade Mexico, with the purpose of establishing a despotic Fort Belknap, they have already killed some of the frontier settlers and stolen a number of horses, and Maj. Neighbors had raised a company of whites and friendly Indians and intended to pursue them. Chisholm remonstrated with the Albuquer-

que company about going on the expedition, as it was next to impossible to get through the multitude of Indians between Arbuckie from doing it, and there should be no law on and Albuquerque. The camps and lodges our statute-book that cannot be enforced." Shawnees and other friendly Indians, also advised the company to return. The remainder of the company will be in in a few

living on the western frontiers of the Creek, Chickasaw and Cherokee Nations, are all moving in to the interior, as they apprehend trouble from the wild tribes.

The shove information may be relied on, as Col. McKissick has been several works in the neighborhood of Fort Arbuckle, and he is a man of undoubted veracity. He says that the Kickapoo Indians are at Fort Arbuckle, intending to protect the public property there is great consternation, and the people live in constant fear, as there never has before been such a large collection of hostile ndians in the neighborhood.

Mr. Rogers says that Chisholm sent out

runner, while the Albuquerque company were there, to ascertain the true state of a fairs, and the messenger brought in a Keechi chief, who informed him that it was a fact that all the wild Indiana were combined, and The Washington Union admits that the Ad- that was was their determination. Delewares ministration is broken down, and can carry arrived at Fort Arbuckle a week last Tuesday, who stated that the Indians had already killabove. War parties were prowling about between Fort Belknap, stealing horses and killing the whites and friendly Indians.

At presents we can say no more, but refer the matter to the General Government, hoping that something will be done forth with And, in the meantime, we would recommend Gov. Conway to raise two regiments of volunteers to protect our frontier. We must have protection. The Indians west of us intend to do something to protect their frontier .- Fort Smith Times Extra, April 14.

PENISHMENT OF A WOOD THIEF.-In the epth of a hard winter's night, in northern New York, a gentleman heard a noise at a wood pile, and sallying forth found a man just leaving, dragging a sled on which were few sticks purloined from the pile. The thief was overtaken, and he begged for mercy. averring that his family was freezing. "Come back, you rascal, with that sled," said the it back to the pile and began to unload .-Stop that, you raseal, and put on a sled ful!" said the owner; and after piling the sled to its full eapacity, added: "Now pull, pull you scamp!" The culprit could barely start the oad, but from the application of a switch and an oath or two from the rough but good-naunder way, and for half a mile, with snow knee deep, was the colprit forced to a dog trot, until he reached the door of his fireless cabin, ready to fall down from the labor of hauling the load. "There," said the owner, you scound el, l'il teach you to steal my wood; next time, ask for wood!" That was justice tempered with merey.

JUDGE NOT A MAN BY HIS CLOTHING. odge not a man by the cost of his clothing; Unbeeding the life-path that he may pursue roft you'll admire a heart that needs loathir And fail to give honor where honor is due.

The palm may be hard and the fingers stiff-jointed, The coat may be tattered, the cheek worn with cares But greater than Kings are Labor's annointed, And you can't judge a man by the coat that he wears Give me the man as a friend and a neighbor, Who tolls at the loom—with the spade and the plo

Judge a man by the work he is doing, Speak of a man as his actions demand; Vatch well the path that each is pursuing, And let the most worthy be chief of the land

DESTRUCTION OF THE PIONEER PAPER MILL.-We learn from passengers by the Georgia Railroad this morning, that Piopeer Paper Mill," near Athens, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. - Chroni-

NATURAL CURIOSITY .- A recent travele Northern Texas mentions, as a natural uriosity, in the valley, at the foot of the Canadian Mountain, "a large bed of natural brick which are about three times the size of ordinary brick, and are as perfect as though They would not give their names. The dethey had been manufactured in the best-ar ranged brick kiln in the country," We must infer from this, that these large bricks are a natural product, created as rocks,

DEAR KISSING .- Andrew Brown, of New Salem, has been fined \$6 and cost for kissing Phos. J. Lobdell's wife, from which decision ne has taken an appeal .- Bath (Me.) Trib-

Cheap enough, we think, especially if she vas good looking. Brown is green-instead of taking an appeal, he ought to take another kins at the same price.

speaks of the reptiles of Texas: "The cattle are not the sole occupants of the prairie, by any means. Droves of wild horses are not unfrequent, and deer are in countless numbers. The small brown wolf is quite common, and you occasionally get a glimpse of his large black brother. But Texas is the paradise of reptiles and creeping things .-Rattle and mocasin anakes are too numerous even to shake a stick at. The bite of the former is easily cured by drinking raw whiskey till it produces intoxication; but for the latter there is no cure. The tarantula is a pleasant institution to get into a quarrel with. He is a spider with a body about the size of a hen's egg, and his legs 5 or 6 inches long and covered with long, course black hair .-He lies in cattle tracks; and if you see him, move out of his path, as his bite is absolutely certain death; and he never gets out of any one's way, but can jump 8 or 10 feet to inflict his deadly bite. Then there is the centipede. furnished with an unlimited number of legs, each lee formed with a claw, and each claw inflicting a separate wound. If he walks over you at night you will have cause to remem ber him for months to come, as the wound is of a particularly poisonous nature, and is very difficult to heat. The stinging lizzard is a lesser evil, the sensation of its wound being likened to the application of a red hot iron to the person; but one is too thankful to escape with life to consider these lesser evils annoyances. But the insecta! flying, creeping, running, digging, buzzing, stinging, they are everywhere. Ask for a cup of water, and the rejoinder in our camp is, "Will you have it with a bug or without it ?" The horned frog is one of the greatest curiosities here, and perfectly harmless. It has none of the cold. slimy qualities of his northern brother, but is frequently made a pet of. Chameleons are innumerable, darting over the prairie with inconceivable swiftness, and undergoing their peculiar change of color of the object under which they may be. The woods on the bends of the bayous are perfectly alive with mocking birds, most beautiful, and feathered game is abundant and very tame, and is scarcely ever sought after. The only varieties that I have seen are quail, patridge, snipe, mallard, ployer and prairie hens."

No Dissolution .- The Kansas issue has been a very convenient hobby for discontented factionists to keep up the game of agita-tion for selfish purposes. For a number of years there has been a class who desire to dissolve the Union, and seize upon every ocpublic mind so as to effect their purposes .-The aspect of uffairs in Kansas was an excellent device, and they have not been slow in using every phase of the question to sow the seeds of hatred. But their attempts will signally fail. Abolitionism and sectionalism will flee before the fiat of the popular voice as chaff before the wind. The South do not intend to dissolve the Union, because Kansas is not admitted, nor will the conservative people of the Union despair of the permanency of our political fabric, by joining in the Black Republican cry of "no more slave States." The people of this country will decline entering into such headlong folly as presented by the extremes.-

COOL COURAGE .- A correspondent of the Dover (New Hampshire) Gazette relates the following instance of cool courage, exhibited at the burning of the store of Parmenter & Co., in Barnstead, a few weeks ago:

"The proprietors with other citizens, were immediately on hand, and on going into the store and upstairs, and seeing the entire attic in a blaze, Mr. P. returned and told his neighbors present to save the goods, as the store owner of the wood; and the culprit dragged they could not. In the meantime some had commenced to stop the fire and others to remove the goods. Parmenter again went up, and seeing fire dropping upon the heads of s couple kegs of powder, again retreated, and meeting Mr. Nathaniel T. Smart, cried out, 'For God's sake, don't go up, as there is pow-der.' Mr. Smart pushed him aside, and went into the chamber, extinguishing the fire which had caught the paper stopple of one of the tured owner of the pile, the load was got kegs with his thumb and finger, then tipped them up and brushed the fire from the heads, and taking them under each arm, walked deliberately down and out into the street, thus securing themselves against further danger from the powder."

TRAGICAL AFFAIR IN MISSOURL .- A COTrespondent of the New York Express, writing

from Gramby, Mo., says: A tragical affair occurred here on Sunday, 28th inst. About ten o'clock, A. M., four men came into Granby on foot, without baggage of any kind; they were shabbily dressed, and three of them were armed with two revolvers each-one with a Sharpe's rifle. An hour afterwards, Alfred Bryson, a citizen of Granby, returned here from Mayaville, Ark. One of the U. S. Deputy Marshals of Arkansas gave Bryson a description of four horse-thieves, answering to the description of these men precisely. Their conduct during the whole day being suspicious, about 5 o'eleck the citizens determined on arresting them .-For this purpose a number of citizens repaired to the Granby House and informed the men that they intended to arrest them .-- Three of them quietly surrendered, but the fourth drew a revolver, cocked, backed into a corner and raised it to fire, but P. M. Lewis, Deputy Sheriff, fired and killed him instantly. The other three said it was all right; that he was a desperate man. Next morning they confessed they were horse-thieves, and had been in Kansas. They are from Tennessee. The man killed had on his person \$1,008 15, two revolvers, and a memoranda book. The other three were pinioned and started for ceased's name is supposed to have been George Page; that was the name in his memoranda book.

FOUNDER IN HORSES .- Take a table-spoorful of pulverised alum, pull the horse's ton-gue out of his mouth as far as possible, and throw the alum down his throat. Let go his longue and hold up his head till he swallows. In six hours time—no matter how had the founder—he will be fit for moderate service. I have seen this remedy tested so often with perfect success, that I would not make five ollars difference in a horse foundered, it done recently, and one that is not .- E. L.